

## Topics of the Home and Household.

In washing paint add a handful of common baking soda to the water and the paint will look glossy and clean more easily.

Chloroform is the best agent known for removing ink stains and may be used on delicate laces, centerpieces, etc., or silk of any shade and does not impair the color in the least.

To whiten ivory knife handles cut a lemon in half, dip it into common kitchen salt and rub it over the handles. This will remove the dirty yellow look and make the ivory as bright and white as new.

If bacon is soaked in water a few minutes before it is fried, it will retain much more fat than if cooked in the ordinary way. When it is done, sprinkle over it a few drops of lemon juice and a dash of paprika which will much improve its taste.

Brown Betty Pudding—Peel, core and chop finely six or more cooking apples and put a layer of them at the bottom of a buttered pudding dish; sprinkle them with sugar, cinnamon and little bits of butter; cover with bread crumbs and then another layer of apples; and so on until the dish is full; sprinkle the top layer of bread crumbs with bits of butter; cover closely and bake for 40 minutes; serve hot with cream and sugar.

One part turpentine thoroughly mixed with two parts linseed oil makes a very fine furniture polish. Apply only a little at a time and after rubbing it in well, polish with soft dry cloth. Wipe off every bit of the polish, for if left on it will catch dust and dirt and be in worse condition than if it had never been used.

Cream Dates—The white of one egg, half an eggshell full of water. Stir in confectioner's sugar until stiff; sprinkle sugar on the moulding board and mix until very smooth. Make into small, flat balls; cut the dates in two; take out seeds and put half a date on each side of the balls.

To wash and bleach white silk gloves, fill a large basin with warm water, add a teaspoonful of ammonia to every quart of water; put the gloves on the hands, and with a piece of yellow soap wash the hands until there is a good lather and all the dirt has disappeared from the gloves. Rinse the gloves in warm water, take them off and squeeze in a dry, clean towel. Open the fingers with stretchers or blow in the gloves to open them, and put the gloves in the open air till they are dry.

Lingerie Should Be Fitted. Insertion, either lace or embroidery, should be basted in position with a row of basting top and bottom and stitched along these edges. Now cut the material underneath through the center and turn back after leaving just enough for a tiny hem and stitch flat.

Seam heading is an attractive finish for seams. It should be basted on the wrong side of the material, having the two wrong sides together. Sew in a narrow seam and trim the edges of seam and heading close, then on the right side fold the seam so the sewing comes exactly in the crease, cover the raw edges or roll them and sew.

And last—please do not expect your blouses and dresses to fit well if your lingerie doesn't fit, for they never will. Your undergarments require quite as much consideration, where it is concerned, as the dress worn over them.

### Starting Small Garden.

Vegetables that can be grown in the same garden are: One row rhubarb, one row asparagus, one row salsify, two rows tomatoes, one row summer squash, two rows cucumbers, two rows early cabbage, two rows radishes, one row parsley, one row parsnips, two rows beets, one row eggplant, one row early celery, eight rows peas, two rows lima beans, six rows inch beans, two rows lettuce. (Place taken by some of these can be used for winter squash.)

Asparagus is a satisfactory vegetable to grow on one's lot, says the Christian Science Monitor. It may be started from seed, but it is better to buy plants. These cost about \$1.25 a hundred, and they should be set out in the spring or fall, about 14 inches apart. The soil should be rich and spaded deep, and, of course, the bed should be covered in winter unless the climate is very mild. When the plant is two years old, it is time to cut the tender shoots, and, from that time on, cutting should be continuous or the shoots will go to seed and grow thin. Always place the knife deep in the ground that the part below the soil may be cut as well as the top; the cut should be straight, for a new crown will come on the plant. There is much bleached asparagus on the market. This is bleached by rigging the rows, but the green asparagus is sweeter.

Many like radishes and, as they are hardy, they prove a satisfactory garden vegetable. They can be planted on a small plot of ground and a constant supply can be obtained by planting new seeds every two weeks. Sow the seed in the open ground and in rich soil, so that the plants will ripen quickly. Plant in drills, 12 to 18 inches apart, and give a great deal of water. There are many varieties, round, oval and long, but the best is the red globe shape. Once in a while radishes become pithy, but this is due to lack of water. Spinach and beets are the two most satisfactory greens that can be cultivated and, with beets, the roots as well as the tops are edible. Both come up quickly; and if spinach is planted in the autumn it will produce an abundance of greens for the average family. The entire plant is removed, the

### "Watch Your Step"

To all those that suffer terribly with sore, tired, aching feet, the least far or misstep causes untold agony—but immediate relief is at hand for there is one remedy that has never failed to help sore feet. No matter how long you have suffered, just get from any drug store a bottle of Minard's reliable, creamy liniment and use as directed—for instantly you will find that nothing is as effective for your poor, sore, tired, aching, perspiring feet—and you will wonder at its magic. It never burns or bitters and stains neither flesh nor clothing. It is clean and economical to use—and will surely help you.

## Ain't It The Truth?



You are always home when the bill collector comes around:



You are always out when that beautiful Miss Peaches calls on your sister:



But your luck holds good on the cigarette proposition:



You smoke MECCA!

## Ain't It The Truth?



It takes a Turk three weeks to pack a single bale of Turkish leaf for MECCA. The wonderful Quality of this cigarette cannot be produced in a hurry.

10 in the handy side box 5c 20 in the full package 10c

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

larger ones first so that the smaller ones can develop after they get more room. Beets should be sown in the spring and in rows 12 inches apart. The plants spaced four inches. Cucumbers are also good in the small garden. They should be planted in hills, four feet apart each way, and the fertilizer placed near the hill. It is well to defer planting until the season has a little advanced and the cold is over. No fruits should be allowed to ripen, and no two crops should be planted two years in succession in the same land. Cucumbers require little care, after they once begin to grow. One would enumerate other vegetables that it is desirable to have in a small garden, but these, with lettuce, which must grow very fast if it is to be tender and which should be planted in rows 12 inches apart, with sufficient shade, will make the garden owner feel he has achieved much. A supply of vegetables in one's own lot is worth far more than money. They are absolutely fresh and possess good flavor.

Dorothy Dexter.

## WOMAN DENIES MURDER PLOT

Did Not Poison Home Inmates, Says Mrs. Gilligan

SHE BLAMES HER ENEMIES

Is Confident That She Can Show Her Innocence

Hartford, Conn., May 11.—Unshaken by a severe grilling at the hands of the state police, Mrs. Amy E. Archer Gilligan, in the county jail, declared yesterday that she was innocent of the charge of murdering any of the aged inmates entrusted to her care in her home at Windsor.

"I am absolutely innocent and I am not afraid," she said. "I didn't kill any of them."

Mrs. Gilligan faces the charge of murdering Franklin R. Andrews, who died in the home on May 30, 1915. According to the certificate signed by Dr. H. F. King of Windsor, death was due to gastric ulcers. The state police assert that 20 other inmates of the home died under suspicious circumstances in the last five years.

Benedict M. Holden, one of her lawyers, announced that he would ask for a writ of habeas corpus in the federal court, declaring that Mrs. Gilligan's rights were invaded when she was arrested without knowing the specific charge against her and hurried off to jail without being given any opportunity to consult counsel.

Mr. Holden declared that his client was most grossly accused and that she could readily prove her innocence. Her arrest he attributed to "amateur sleuthing," and to the fact that she has enemies in the town. In reply to the statement by Dr. Arthur J. Wolf, who performed secret autopsies on the bodies of Andrews and another inmate, that arsenic had been found, Mr. Holden said:

"It wouldn't surprise me if Dr. Wolf found arsenic in all the bodies. But to prove my client administered it will be a different matter."

"Capt. Hurley of the state police tried to induce Mrs. Gilligan to sign a statement admitting the poisoning of Andrews in return for the promise that he, Hurley, would drop the three other charges against her."

"The only thing I'll sign," Mrs. Gilligan said, "is that I never gave Mr. Andrews a drop of medicine."

The police searched the Archer Home for Aged People at Windsor Tuesday and confiscated a lot of papers and correspondence. They took away with them a large number of bottles and containers. One of them contained arsenic, plainly labelled, and sold by William H. H. Mason, a druggist at Windsor, who said that the Archer home frequently bought arsenic, explaining it was for poisoning rats.

Dr. Wolf admitted that in the case of Andrews the analysis which disclosed the presence of arsenic was merely qualitative. A quantitative analysis to "recover" arsenic has yet to be made. In the other body exhumed, the identity of which is being kept a secret, Dr. Wolf said a poison other than arsenic was found. Other bodies are expected to be exhumed.

Mary E. Archer, the 18-year-old daughter of Mrs. Gilligan, professed her belief in her mother's innocence yesterday.

"Why shouldn't too inmates die?" she inquired after she left her mother's cell after a short visit. "Many of them were dying when they were brought to Windsor. Most of them came to us so old and feeble that they couldn't expect to live very long."

"I know Mrs. Archer is innocent and I am going to do everything I can to defend her," she always referred to her mother only as "Mrs. Archer."

### HEARTY INTEREST SHOWN.

In Boy and Girl Club Work in Vermont Public Schools.

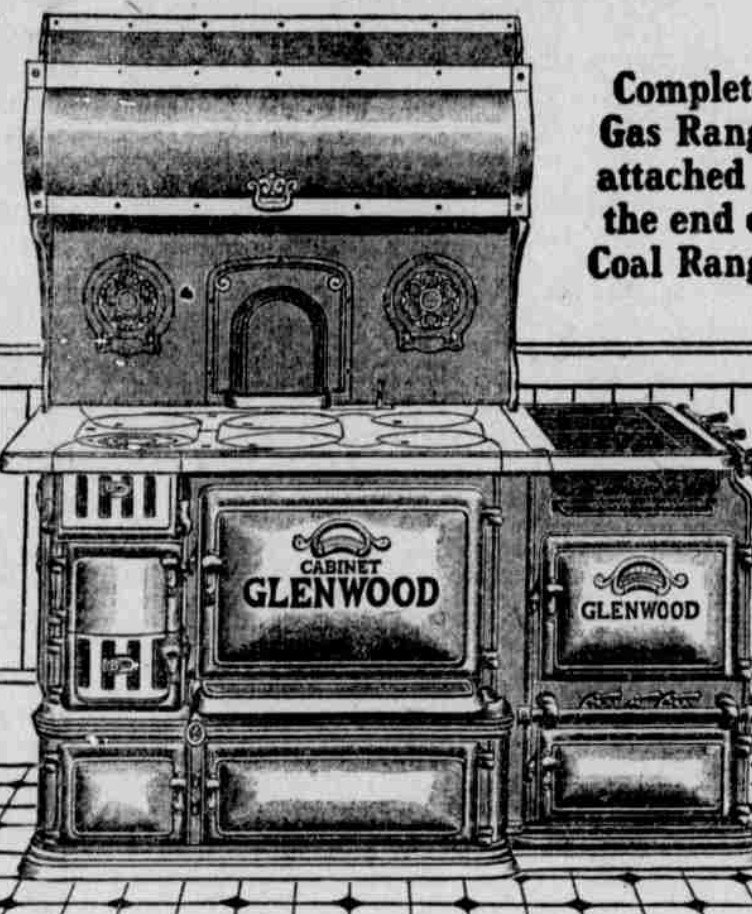
Milton Danziger, field assistant in the extension service bureau of the United States department of agriculture, will leave on Saturday of this week for Massachusetts after spending about four weeks in Vermont. Most of this time has been devoted to work in Windsor, Rutland, Washington and Orange counties, although Mr. Danziger spent a little time at the college of agriculture, University of Vermont. He was sent here by Professor O. H. Benson, in charge of the boys' and girls' club work in thirty-three states of the North and West. The main part of his time in Vermont has been devoted to following up the work already done by E. L. Ingalls, who has charge of the boys' and girls' club work in the extension service department of the college of agriculture, University of Vermont. He has organized several clubs and has found definite local leadership and finds the outlook very encouraging. He was in Montpelier on Tuesday and has spent the latter part of this week in the towns of Williams town and Chelsea. He found the schools in sympathy with the movement and was pleased with conditions.

An understanding has been reached with the board of education which gives Mr. Ingalls permission to go into the schools for the purpose of explaining the boys' and girls' club movement and organizing the same. Recently Mr. Ingalls has been working with County Agent Garrison in planning the Addison county contest. He reports that, up to date, there are 125 enrollments in the pig club contest. There are approximately thirteen to fourteen hundred clubs of various kinds in this state which have been organized under the direction of Mr. Ingalls, and it is predicted that by the first of the present fiscal year—the last of June—that there will be nearly, if not quite 2000 clubs in the state.

In several of the towns prizes have been offered by citizens and in some instances school boards have lent their aid in this work. Perhaps the most active organizations reported to date are those in Lyndon, Brattleboro, Montpelier, Burlington, Pittsford, West Rutland, Castleton and Fair Haven. Mr. Ingalls has visited twenty-one of our thirty-four teacher training classes in the state to acquaint prospective teachers with the

# Glenwood

"It certainly does make cooking easy"



Complete Gas Range attached to the end of Coal Range.



## Glenwoods are Brim Full of Good Things

The Glenwood Balanced Baking Damper is far ahead of any other—it is as positive as the turning of a railroad switch—open to start the fire, closed to bake—just this one damper for kindling or baking and best of all, it can't warp or stick.

The Glenwood Revolving Coal Grate is easy to shake at all times, and simply fine for removing clinkers. It is triangular in shape, with three different sides for wear.

The Ash Pan rests on a roller bearing frame—just open door and it rolls out at the slightest touch, neat and clean.

The Glenwood Shelf Under Oven Door is not stationary—it automatically raises and lowers as oven door is opened or closed. It is always level with oven bottom—a great convenience when basting meats or removing food.

The Glenwood Sectional Top is interchangeable—cross pieces can not warp—a wash boiler can be placed at the back as well as in front for quick heating, leaving the front holes free for cooking.

Glenwood Iron is smooth and perfect—the easiest of any to clean—a real delight to the most exacting housekeeper. Get one and you'll be glad ever after.

Reynolds & Son, Barre

### ACTIVE DEMANDS FOR ASBESTOS.

Canada Finally Decided to Import Crude Product Into United States.

The United States marketed in 1915 1,731 short tons of asbestos of domestic production, valued at \$76,952. Compared with the production of 1914 this represents a gain of 484 tons, or 39 per cent, in quantity and 306 per cent in value.

The asbestos of the world is supplied chiefly by Canada. Most of it is exported free of duty to the United States, the greatest manufacturer and user of asbestos products.

An order in council by the government at Ottawa, Canada, March 25, 1916, placed an embargo on the shipment of asbestos from Canada to other than British ports but permitted shipments to the allied countries, France, Russia, Italy, Japan, and Portugal, on special licenses granted by the British consul. As this order absolutely shut out the United States consumers of asbestos and asbestos products, it was demonstrated to the government at Ottawa that a great hardship on American manufacturers and consumers would be entailed, and the embargo has been modified to the extent of permitting shipments of crude asbestos to enter the United States if guarantees are given by the manufacturers and their consumers that none of the crude material will be re-exported from the United States, except as provided for in the original order.

The requirement that the exporter give a guaranty as to the ultimate destination of the asbestos exported has caused asbestos users in the United States to ask whether a supply is available in asbestos deposits of this country. This inquiry is answered by the United States geological survey as follows:

In 1915 there was a great increase in the production of high-grade asbestos in Arizona, the occurrence of which has been described in the geological survey reports on asbestos for 1913, 1914 and 1915. The lower-grade asbestos produced in this country comes mainly from Georgia. Both Arizona and Georgia are capable of increasing their output.

Some years ago (1911) Vermont had a productive mine, largely in the chrysotile variety of asbestos, in the same belt of rocks that contain the rich deposits of asbestos in Canada. For the last few years this mine has not been in operation but as a result of the Canadian embargo it may again become a valuable source of supply.

Virginia in 1905 and 1906 produced a small quantity of low-grade asbestos that is still used in the manufacture of a local asbestos product. The fire is of the amphibole variety and slip-fibre type. It was quarried near Body Camp and hauled 12 miles to a mill at Bedford City.

There has been much interest in the asbestos reported from the Casper mountain and other regions in Wyoming. Some mills have been erected, but although there has been as yet no commercial production the quality of the

### KEEP LOOKING YOUNG

It's Easy—If You Know Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets

The secret of keeping young is to feel young—to do this you must watch your liver and bowels—there's no need of having a salaried complexion—your rings under your eyes—pimples—a bilious look in your face—dull eyes with no sparkle.

Your doctor will tell you ninety per cent of all sickness comes from inactive bowels and liver.

Dr. Edwards, a well-known physician in Ohio, perfected a vegetable compound mixed with olive oil to act on the liver and bowels, which he gave to his patients for years.

They bring about that exuberance of spirit, that natural buoyancy which should be enjoyed by everyone, by toning up the liver and clearing the system of impurities.

You will know Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets by their olive color. 10c and 25c per box. All druggists.

The Olive Tablet Company, Columbus, O.

### SALT RHEUM IN WATER BLISTERS

On Hands, Red and Rough, Would Crack Open and Itch and Burn, Could Not Sleep.

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"I had salt rheum on my hands. It came in little water blisters which began to itch and faster than I was treated but it did me no good. My hands were red and rough and would crack open and bleed and they would itch and burn so that I irritated them by scratching, causing disfigurement. I could not sleep and I could not do work of any kind."

"At last I sent for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The sample did so much good that I bought one box of Cuticura Soap and one box of Ointment, and in a short time I was perfectly healed."

(Signed) Miss Lena M. Goodale, 129 Mt. Vernon Ave., Augusta, Me., Sept. 17, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 22-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

### fibres, in part chrysotile, is locally encouraging.

Idaho has in the Kamiah region large deposits of material like that of Georgia.

California has produced asbestos, generally of low grade, at a number of points.

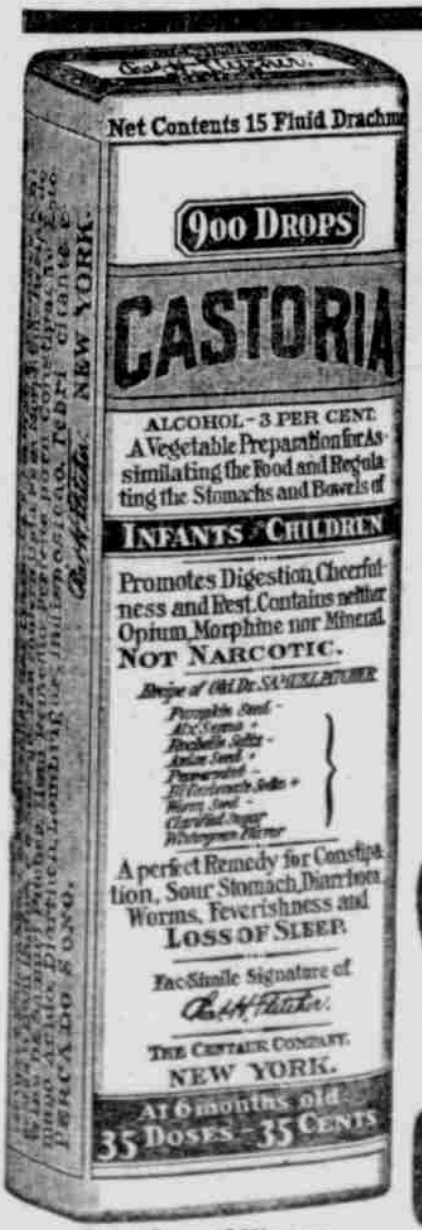
On the whole the encouraging outlook in Arizona, which includes also the Grand Canyon region, with the possible resumption of production in Vermont and an increased production in Georgia, may be expected to make up at least part of the loss by embargo in Canada.

Alaska Smashes Records.

The value of the mineral production of Alaska in 1915 amounted to \$32,834,229—\$13,788,563 more than the value in 1914 and far more than that of any previous annual output during the 36 years that

mining has been carried on in the territory. The collection of mineral statistics of Alaska for 1915, just completed by Alfred H. Brooks, of the United States Geological Survey, shows that the value of the gold produced during the year amounted to \$16,702,144, copper \$15,139,129, and silver \$543,303. Tin, lead, antimony, marble, gypsum and a small amount of petroleum and coal bring the total value of Alaska's mineral products to \$2,854,229.

Since 1880, when mining first began in Alaska, the territory has produced gold, silver, copper, tin and other minerals to the value of \$306,953,751, the gold production alone to the close of 1915 amounting to \$260,858,943. Of this gold, \$186,192,992 worth was produced by the placers, the rest being derived from lode deposits.



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Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

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